

JORDAN TIMES

جوردين تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانكليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية « الراي »

Catalonians march in silence

BARCELONA, April 5 (R). — Several hundred striking workers staged a silent demonstration here today in support of demands for regional autonomy in Catalonia and for political freedom.

The demonstration marked the fourth day of a campaign organised by the Catalanian Assembly, a coalition of local opposition groups ranging from the extreme left to the centre.

The assembly called for strikes throughout Catalonia today after violent clashes between police and demonstrators during the weekend.

France to quit Indian Ocean

PARIS, April 5 (R). — French Deputy Foreign Minister Andre François-Poncet said today that France did not plan to maintain a military base in the Indian Ocean Territory of the Afars and the Issas after granting it independence.

Addressing a press conference after a tour of East Africa, Mr. François-Poncet said the referendum France planned to organise in the Territory would involve no fixed prior conditions.

It would probably be held before the end of this year.

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West Bank situation still volatile

TEL AVIV, April 5 (Agencies). — Police today arrested four Arab residents of Nazareth after identifying them from a film of clashes between Arab demonstrators and Israeli forces a week ago.

A police announcement said it had taken them a week to develop the film, in which the four detainees were seen throwing stones at "security" forces.

Israeli newspapers today reported further disturbances at the weekend on the Israeli-occupied West Bank and in Arab populated areas of Israel, after six Arabs were killed by Israeli forces in Galilee last week.

A high school in the West Bank town of Nablus was closed on the orders of the military governor after pupils demonstrated yesterday and threw rocks at military vehicles that drove past the school, they said.

Two Jews suffered gunshot wounds from unidentified snipers in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem yesterday.

In another development, the newspaper Al Hamishmar, organ of the United Workers' Party (Mapam) — part of the Labour-dominated coalition — today called on the government to ban an "Easter march" through the Israeli-occupied territories by a militant Jewish group.

Defence Minister Shimon Peres told the cabinet yesterday that he had given permission for the march on condition that it avoided all Arab settlements on the West Bank.

According to Al Hamishmar, the march, by the right-wing Gush Emunim movement, was a "political manoeuvre" which the government must prevent before it is too late.

It said the march by thousands of Jews through the West Bank, culminating in a mass meeting at Jericho, was a "provocation".

Gush Emunim has tried on several occasions to implant Jewish settlements on the West Bank.

One of the Mapam members in the government, Health Minister Victor Shemtov, told Mr. Peres that the planned march had nothing to do with Easter, but was a political demonstration, and wondered whether it was wise to allow it to go ahead at a time of tension in relations between Israel and its Arab residents.

From Beirut, it was reported Sunday that a Palestinian delegation concerned with Israeli-occupied territories would leave for a visit to the Soviet Union Monday, the Palestine news agency Wafa said.

The group will be led by Mr. Abdul-Jawad Saleh, head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation's occupied territories department.

In Tel Aviv, Sunday, rightwing opposition leader Menachem Begin told a rally of his Likud Party that Israel's security would be endangered if the occupied West Bank were abandoned.

"Such an act would further reduce the chances for peace in the Middle East," Mr. Begin declared.

"Israel's withdrawal from the area will turn it into a Soviet base, thousands of guns would be able to blanket the populated centres of Israel," the vociferous Likud leader claimed.



ROYAL GIFT. — Her Majesty Queen Alya presents hand-carved mother of pearl scene of the Last Supper to University of San Francisco President William McInnes Sunday in San Francisco when Her Majesty visited the university. (AP wirephoto).

Hussein stresses U.S. role in M.E. peace settlement

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5 (Agencies). — His Majesty King Hussein has reiterated his view that the United States has a leading role to play in bringing about an Arab-Israeli peace settlement.

In an interview on the ABC television programme "Issues and Answers," he said Sunday: "As far as bringing about a lasting peace in the region, there is no progress in this direction so far. We feel that there is a dilemma, and time passes, and we believe that the passage of long time is not in the interest of solving the problem. We believe that the United States has the potential to influence events in the area more than any other nation in the world. We in fact expect from the United States and hope that it will contribute fully towards achieving a solution to the problem in accordance with Security Council resolutions 242 and 338. These two resolutions have laid down the basic formula for the solution by complete Israeli withdrawal from the territories she occupied in 1967. Israel has to choose either peace or land but cannot have both. We will in turn attain peace and afterwards we shall devote our efforts and resources to the building of a better future for the coming generations in the area."

Asked about the situation in Lebanon and the possibilities of intervention by Syria or Israel, King Hussein replied: "To my knowledge the Lebanese authorities at the highest levels, as well as the spiritual leaders of both sides, have sought Syrian mediation to help disengagement between the warring factions and to give an opportunity to the Lebanese to reorganise themselves in such a way as to enable them to maintain law and order inside Lebanon. I hope the present ceasefire will continue. But if a problem develops, Syria might decide to take whatever action to help avoid another catastrophe."

"There is a danger, of course, posed in another intervention that might lead to a big explosion in the region. We have been in close contact with Syria. And we are observing the situation in Lebanon with utmost concern and a feeling of pain and sorrow due to the considerable losses in lives and destruction which has befallen a dear country to every one of us."

"I agree that there is the danger of Israeli intervention and I feel that the Israelis might think of changing the situation on territory, too, to avert some pressures which they are facing from all over the world, but I indeed know the Syrian position and know ours as well; therefore I can say that if there were an intervention it would be because the regime in Lebanon had reached the point of collapse for the Lebanese to maintain internal security."

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Wisconsin, N.Y. hold primaries

NEW YORK, Apr. 5 (Agencies). — Democrats Jimmy Carter and Henry Jackson, major rivals for the party's presidential nomination, were favoured today to score prestige-boosting victories in Tuesday's primary elections in Wisconsin and New York.

If Mr. Carter wins in Wisconsin, as expected, and Washington Senator Henry Jackson only wins New York with a slight edge, it would give Mr. Carter a decisive position in the race for the Democratic nomination.

Mr. Carter's chief opponent in Wisconsin is Arizona Congressman Morris Udall, a liberal who has pinned his hopes on doing well in Tuesday's voting.

Senator Jackson is expected to win the New York primary, but the question is by how much. He predicts he will win by a landslide. If he does not, it would be considered a major plus for Jimmy Carter, the former Georgia Governor.

President Ford is expected to win easily over challenger Ronald Reagan in the Wisconsin and New York Republican primaries.

Parliamentary meeting postponed — Political haggling delays solution in Lebanon

BEIRUT, April 5 (Agencies). — Lebanese politicians haggled today as the precious hours of a 10-day truce slipped by and a frightened populace looked in vain for signs of progress towards a settlement.

The key leftwing leader, Mr. Kamal Jumblatt, who on Friday proclaimed the 10-day military "freeze" by his forces in their fight with rightwing factions, was engaged in angry polemics with Syria, who has sought to mediate between the factions.

Mr. Jumblatt was quoted by Lebanese newspapers as saying Syrian troops had entered Lebanon illegally, disguised as men of the Saiga Palestinian commando group.

Debate among the politicians also went on for the second day on a procedural issue — how to arrange a meeting of the Lebanese Parliament to fulfil one of Mr. Jumblatt's chief truce conditions, that it elect a new president.

The session of the parliament scheduled for Monday to work out a political solution to the civil conflict was postponed indefinitely after members disagreed about where and when to meet.

Officials met yesterday to decide on a time and place for the meeting since the parliament building is perilously close to the front lines of the warring militias and Lebanese security forces could not guarantee effective policing of the area despite the 10-day truce. But the talks were fruitless.

The rightwing Phalangist radio said there was little fighting today, but sniping and kidnapping continued and there was mortar fire between Mr. Jumblatt's mountain stronghold of Aley and the neighbouring pro-Franjeh village of Kahlale.

Mr. Jumblatt asked in the press today why the Syrian troops, who he said were around Sidon and Tripoli, had not moved in, too, round Jounieh, the harbour in the Maronite Christian heartlands northeast of Beirut.

Mr. Jumblatt, whose leftists would appear to have more ideological

cally in common with Syria than has the conservative Maronite-dominated right, asked whether Syria was not trying to blockade his "national forces."

Saiga had no immediate comment on Mr. Jumblatt's remarks, but said its troops were stationed around a strategic oil refinery near Sidon to protect it from Israeli attack.

The Israeli army launched a brief search patrol into southern Lebanon today, according to residents of Sidon.

They said that about 20 Israeli soldiers, presumably searching for Palestinian guerrillas, crossed into an area between Houla and Meis Al-Jabal in the Marjeyoun district, but left after half an hour.

The incursion was followed by several rounds of mortar fire, which caused no casualties but damaged some property, the residents said.

In contrast with Mr. Jumblatt, one of the main rightist leaders, Phalangist Party chief Pierre Gemayel, today praised Syria for having extended a helping hand to troubled Lebanon.

Rightist leaders including Mr. Gemayel conferred today with the U.S. special envoy to Lebanon, Mr. Dean Brown.

Mr. Brown was also seeing President Franjeh today, for the second time since he arrived here last week on what he described as a mission of assessment and analysis.

There is press speculation his task is in fact much more important than that and Palestinian leaders express fears he is pushing for a solution favouring U.S. interests, and therefore also favouring Israel.

Hardline Palestinian Leader George Habash condemned the fact-finding visit of Mr. Brown and said he will continue to fight the United States and any Palestinian who has links with it, and would not meet with the American envoy.

In New York, on the eve of the second largest U.S. primary election, Democratic candidate Sen. Jackson voiced the strongest op-

position to armed Syrian police action in Lebanon, saying this would cause a great increase in tension in the area, and would probably be accompanied by an Israeli counter-move.

In Paris, on Sunday, Egyptian President Sadat called for the resignation of President, Franjeh which "could mark the start of a solution" to the persistent Lebanese conflict, he said.

Urging the resignation of his "friend" Mr. Franjeh — who has so far resisted calls to step down — Mr. Sadat told newsmen, "There are moments when a head of state who bears great responsibilities must swallow his pride for the good of his people."

Also in France U.N. Secretary General Waldheim said that partition of Lebanon, would be disastrous not only for Lebanon itself but for the Middle East.

Mr. Waldheim added that he hoped it would be possible to avoid sending U.N. peacekeeping forces to Lebanon, but French mediation — which Egyptian President Sadat backed in Paris yesterday — would be beneficial, though all interested parties would have to agree to it.



ROME STOP. — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat on his arrival in Rome Monday and Italian President Giovanni Leone review the guard of honour at Rome airport. Mr. Sadat is on a three-day official visit to Italy. (AP wirephoto).

Callaghan takes over as British premier

LONDON, April 5 (R). — James Callaghan took over as Britain's new Prime Minister tonight after a clear-cut victory in the ruling Labour Party leadership election, with a promise to renew the fight against the country's inflation problem.

The 64-year-old, highly experienced politician of the centre was called to Buckingham Palace by Queen Elizabeth and formally established as Britain's 50th Prime Minister.

A few hours earlier, in the last of three ballots among Labour Members of Parliament, he had defeated the only remaining contender, fiery leftwing orator Michael Foot, the 62-year-old Employment Secretary who had presented a strong challenge in the earlier stages. Mr. Callaghan had 176 votes to 137 for Mr. Foot.

Mr. Callaghan called on Labourites to unite, to forget squabbles between leftists and centrists, and said: "We must pursue with renewed determination the task of overcoming inflation."

Mr. Callaghan immediately called on Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey, who is to deliver a crucial budget tomorrow, to carry on in his post — where he has attracted some bitterness from the left recently with his public spending cuts. The new Premier gave Mr. Healey a mandate to fight inflation "even more vigorously."

Meanwhile, Mr. Foot, who has boosted the party's left by his impressive showing, pledged support for Mr. Callaghan. Other statements of support came in from leading trade unionists, whose co-

operation is essential if British workers are to restrain wages in the fight against inflation.

Mr. Callaghan will broadly follow the same foreign policy on all major issues, including the Middle East, as his predecessor Harold Wilson, British officials said today.

As Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, Mr. Callaghan has been mainly responsible for shaping and carrying out the Labour Government's foreign policy since taking office in March 1974.

Mr. Callaghan believes that the United States' contribution towards getting an Arab-Israeli settlement is indispensable, and he has

a very close working relationship with American Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Mr. Callaghan's basic views on the nature of a Middle East settlement include these cardinal points:

1. Israel must be given satisfaction as regards her legitimate demands for peace and secure and recognised boundaries.
2. Arab states must equally be given satisfaction as regards their demands for the withdrawal of Israeli occupying forces.
3. Due recognition must also be given to the rights, both human and political, of the Palestinian people.

talks with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing this morning after dinner discussions with the French leader on Saturday, said he thought France was going "all the way" in assisting Egypt.

Asked by newsmen whether he was convinced that France was doing its utmost to help his country, both economically and militarily, the Egyptian leader replied: "Yes, I am sure of this. You need not have doubt about this."

He said he was completely satisfied with his discussions here. He also met Prime Minister Jacques Chirac today.

A 4,500 million franc (500 million sterling) deal for the sale to Egypt of 40 French Mirage F-1 fighter-bombers and 100 Alphajet trainer and ground support planes was concluded recently.

The Egyptian government is also negotiating the purchase of anti-aircraft missiles, radar, communications and electronic equipment from France.

President Sadat discussed with Prime Minister Chirac details of Franco-Egyptian long-term military cooperation.

Egypt hopes to build under licence France's new Mirage 2000 advanced combat aircraft, now being designed by the Marcel Dassault company, as well as a whole range of missiles.

French officials said that the negotiations for long-term military cooperation with Egypt were progressing satisfactorily, and that Mr. Chirac might sign the agreement for the expansion of the Egyptian arms industry when he visits Cairo later this year.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing told President Sadat that France would increase financial aid for Egypt's economic development, the Elysee [Continued on page 6]

Peking demonstrations get out of hand

PEKING, Apr. 5 (Agencies). — Workers' Militia armed with wooden staves tonight took control of Peking's vast Tien An Men square after a day of violent demonstrations.

The square was cleared of crowds and long, orderly lines of militia were seen escorting people — apparently demonstrators — through the walls into the ancient Forbidden City.

Earlier Peking Mayor Wu Teh broadcast through loudspeakers to the crowd, appealing to them to disperse after the most violent scenes the capital has witnessed since the tumultuous Cultural Revolution a decade ago.

Cars were set afire and demonstrators ransacked and tried unsuccessfully to burn down a building in a protest that clearly reflected

the political power struggle in the Chinese leadership.

There were no more incidents in the city-centre where detachments of troops took up positions in front of the building ransacked early this evening. The soldiers were unarmed.

Lights were still burning in the Great Hall of the People late tonight a sign that a large-scale meeting might be under way.

Thousands of people had gathered to protest against being unable to continue paying homage to the late Chinese Premier, Cou En-Lai, who died on Jan. 8.

The wreaths offered to Mr. Chou on the occasion of the Ching Ming Festival of the Dead during the past week had been removed during the night and police were guarding the approaches to the square.

A large crowd had broken through the police barricades this morning, and tried to penetrate the Great Hall of the People, where all big political meetings are held, and the history museum on the edge of the square.

Impromptu meetings were held for several hours on the steps of the eastern entrance to the Great Hall.

Early this evening the demonstrators began to sack a small two-storey building near the capital's Great History Museum, opposite the Forbidden City.

This building was believed to house the administration for the Tien An Men square.

Several men got into the building and began to throw everything [Continued on page 6]

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Bad sign

The postponement of Monday's scheduled meeting of the Lebanese parliament is a sad and grim event, and bodes badly for the continuing efforts to bring back a measure of long-lasting sanity to life in Lebanon. What is most disconcerting about the postponement is the childish squabble of a reason that has prevented the deputies from meeting to amend the constitution and thereby pave the way for the election of a new president. The reason given was that members of parliament disagreed about where and when to hold the meeting, and about who should assure the security of the deputies. The differences are not ones of great import or substance, but rather of saving face and a certain degree of perceived self-esteem on the part of all concerned.

What this shows once again is that the old men of Lebanese politics are not really interested in moving ahead to reshape the country, to redraw institutions and processes that will elicit the mutual trust that is a prerequisite for the new Lebanon everyone so anxiously awaits. These men are doing the only thing they know how to do, and the thing they've been doing so adroitly for the past 30 years or so. They are manoeuvring to retain the archaic economic powers and personal privileges that they have so cleverly passed off under ecclesiastical clothing. While the moment calls for far-sighted, good-hearted efforts to pull Lebanon out of its hell and give the people of the country a chance to rebuild their lives, the old men of the country are proving that they are interested primarily in building a Lebanon on the same old foundation stones of feudal interests, private militias and the law of the jungle. When a handful of traditional political leaders in Lebanon cannot agree on where to hold a meeting of the nation's parliament because nobody in the country is able to guarantee that the meeting will not end in a blast of smoke, one has the feeling that on top of everything else in the country there is a distinct and sorry lack of concern for the public welfare on the part of a handful of traditional leaders who, it is now obvious, have never really understood what the concept of the public welfare really means.

It is within this context — when even the parliament cannot meet — that one must consider the disparate public statements here and there about the advisability of intervention by the Syrian army or a multi-national Arab force or any other hypothetical intervention that would provide the structures of security now so sorely lacking in Lebanon. If anybody does step in, what would happen then?

If security comes to be imposed by some outside military force, that is no guarantee that the old men of the country will be any more willing or ready to shed their atavistic instincts and really try to give their country a chance to breathe freely again. To the contrary, an imposed dose of public security would probably do nothing more in the short run than give the traditional, historic Lebanese leaders another opportunity to go on bargaining and stalling and sidetracking, and prove yet again their insatiable need to "consult" instead of construct.

What Lebanon needs now is not so much an external show of force, but an internal show of wisdom, common sense, and, if it is there somewhere under the smoke and the fire and the private wealth, some humaneness.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Al Dustour Monday referred to H.M. King Hussein's press conference in San Francisco and said that in treating the host of problems in the conference, the King had uncovered many disguised things, and wiped from the minds of his audience all the misleading Israeli propaganda and twisting of the facts, especially as regards the question of Syria's intervention in the Lebanese situation.

Hussein, the paper continued, has elucidated the difference between a Syrian fraternal Arab intervention, at the invitation of all the rival factions in Lebanon to put an end to fighting, and an Israeli interference which means the occupation, domination and destruction of Lebanon.

On the same subject, Al Rai says that Israel's threats to interfere in Lebanon coincide with the Israeli tactics to keep war-torn Lebanon in turmoil and probably to strike from there at Syria's "underbelly".

The King, says the paper, has also stressed the importance of Jordan working hand in hand with Syria or any other Arab country; Jordan's role would be hardly significant if it acted unilaterally. The Americans have already noticed how the role of certain Arab countries has dwindled when they tried unilaterally to become peace makers...

Turning to King Hussein's tour of the United States, Al Rai says the political part of H.M.'s visit is no less important than his official discussions in Washington. The tour has given the King the opportunity to make personal contacts with a number of American circles that have their affect on national public opinion. The paper refers to King Hussein's speeches in various universities and business institutions in the United States and says his warnings of another outbreak of war in the Middle East and his explanations on Jordan's development ambitions were aptly put forward. The paper continued: "Certain Zionist groups tried to disturb the clean, clear voice coming from the east... The attempt, which was part of the

Zionist fanaticism that aims at preventing the Arab voice from reaching the American ears, was the same Zionist fanaticism in the land of Palestine that aims at preventing the voice of peace from reaching the area," Al Rai concluded.

Al Shaab's editorial says that in his discussions and speeches in the U.S., King Hussein was most concerned to clarify one basic fact that imperils peace in the Middle East: Israel's hindrances in the way of attempts to reach a just and peaceful settlement in the area. The paper says the Israeli attitude indicates two things: first, its persistence in its aggressive policy in defiance of the international will and United Nations resolutions; second, the connivance or inattentance of the world community in regard to this aggressive policy.

In Al Dustour, columnist 'Ihab' commented on the Zionist Gush Emonim fanatics' declaration that they intend to stage a procession from Jerusalem to the Jordan River bridge on April 18. It says even Premier Rabin has given permission for this procession, in which Golda Meir, Moshe Dayan and others will take part, as retaliation for the Jordanian procession last week in support of the West Bank uprising. "This 'Land March' calls us to ask: Whose land?" says the writer. The procession, he continued, will convince all the Arabs that Israel will continue its aggressive and expansionist policy. It is also a warning that unless the Arabs awake from their slumber, they will discover that every Israeli, every Jew, every Zionist, is a member of a movement to commit aggression, to colonise and to expand in the land of the Arabs.

While Al Ahram of Cairo hails President Sadat's current visit to West European countries as an opportunity to bolster Egyptian-European economic and military cooperation, Al Baath of Damascus ridicules the visit as an attempt of Sadat to play at the hands of the Western nations by his bombastic and boastful declara-



Manpower symposium sees more need for womanpower

AMMAN. — Meetings of the second manpower symposium, chaired by His Royal Highness the Regent Crown Prince Hassan, were resumed Monday at Al Hussein Youth City.

Crown Prince Hassan called for the active participation of women in the various fields in particular that of production.

A Demographic Data Bank will be established he said to supply necessary data without which economic and social development plans cannot operate.

Family planning should also be catered to, he concluded.

Monday's session discussed the working papers relevant to the role of women in the economic activities. The papers reviewed the background of Jordan's economy and its development, the aims of the Jordanian Development, the situation of manpower in Jordan, and the increasing participation of women in the labour force, their situation at home and outside, and the problems they face in their work.

Recommendations submitted during the symposium called for providing women with more training in the production field and having them participate in overall economic and social planning.

The symposium was attended by the Ministers of Culture and

Information, Finance, Industry and Commerce, Labour, and Supply, besides the Dean of the Faculty of Economics and Commerce, and the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Waqfs and Holy Places.

The manpower symposium was opened Sunday by Prince Hassan to discuss the role of Jordanian women in the development fields. In an opening speech he said that Arab women in the occupied territories have set a remarkable example in their courageous resistance to the enemy.

He added that men and women were on equal footing in the process of economic and social development, and that the Jordanian society was the focus of attention for all neighbouring and international societies due to its earnest quest for social and economic development.

Iraq, India boost their economic relations

NEW DELHI, Apr. 5 (AFP) — The second meeting of the Indo-Iraq joint commission ended its deliberations here Saturday with signing of documents to give a big boost to their bilateral cooperation in the economic, scientific, technical and cultural fields.

Speaking after the signing of the documents, the Petroleum Minister, Keshev Dev Malaviya and Iraq Minister for Higher Education and Scientific Research Ghannim Abdel Jalil, co-chairmen of the commission, emphasised that "very friendly" relations existed between the two countries and there was "immense" scope to enlarge their economic and commercial cooperation.

They said that in the political fields the two countries had complete understanding and their views on important international political and economic matters were identical.

Mr. Jalil said "we have concluded very successful discussions which have also been very fruitful and have laid the foundation for a comprehensive programme for economic cooperation and technical collaboration for the future."

The Iraqi minister said "our discussions were marked by extreme cordiality, frankness and they have inspired us to explore every possible avenue of mutually beneficial cooperation."

Mr. Jalil further said that "we have also reached agreements at the political level on very important matters which are of common interest to the two friendly countries."

Mr. Malaviya said in the course of the discussions which started on Monday, "we have examined very concrete proposals for diversifying our bilateral econo-

Egypt wants more Jordanian goods

AMMAN. — An Egyptian commercial delegation representing the Egyptian private sector is due here for a visit of several days around mid-April.

The delegation will conclude agreements with a number of factories to import Jordanian products, in particular woollens and batteries.

FAO invites Jordan to World Employment meet

AMMAN. — The President of the Amman Chamber of Industry Ali Dajani returned here Saturday after having attended the meetings of the committee set up by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) administrative council to study the agenda of the World Employment Conference which is

to be held in Geneva between June 4-17.

This committee, said Mr. Dajani, comprised delegates from 30 economic organisations and institutions from the FAO member countries.

The Amman Chamber of Industry was chosen to participate in a preliminary committee to discuss the report of the FAO director general on employment and economic development and the basic requirements of the individual during the past two decades.

The World Employment Conference organised by the FAO will be held to enable the countries concerned to discuss and implement policies to solve all problems facing humanity, in particular in the fields of nutrition and housing by adopting employment policies which could help in the just distribution of revenues and in social development.

NATIONAL BRIEFS

AMMAN. — Iraqi Ministers of Finance and Transportation have been invited to visit Jordan, government sources said, for the implementation of economic negotiations concluded last month in Baghdad during the visit of a Jordanian official delegation headed by the Minister of Finance.

AMMAN. — The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim received Sunday morning the new Danish ambassador to Jordan who handed him a copy of his credentials.

AMMAN. — The Minister of Education Zouqan Hindawi received Monday Dr. Mary Sabri Vice President of Beirut University College (BUC).

AMMAN. — The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim received Monday the Kuwaiti, Moroccan and Soviet ambassadors to Jordan.

Chief Justice tours Hussein's Aqsa mess

AMMAN. — The Chief Justice Sheikh Abdullah Ghosheh leaves here Tuesday for Saudi Arabia, on the first leg of his tour to several Arab and Islamic countries to hand to its leaders messages from His Majesty King Hussein.

Sheikh Ghosheh Monday said that he will, during his tour, explain to the various heads of states the deteriorating situation in the occupied Arab territories, particularly, in Jerusalem.

He will also elucidate the arbitrary measures of Israel in view of expelling Arab inhabitants from territories and their new Israeli settlers, and demolish the Al Aqsa mosque to build in its place the alleged to have stood of the present mosque.

The Chief Justice's tour will include, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Bahrain, Doha and Muscat.

Jordan gets a bit of the Black Forest

AMMAN. (JT). — Notes of cooperation in the field of forestry between the governments of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Federal Republic of Germany, were exchanged Monday, between H.E. Mr. Marwan Al-Hmoud, Minister of Agriculture and H.E. Dr. Horst Schmidt-Dornedden, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in Amman.

According to the exchanged notes the German government agrees in the prolongation of the advisory service rendered by the German experts for a further period of ten months, and to provide the Jordanian government with forestry machines and equipment, to help in the preservation and development of forest areas in Jordan.

AMMAN. — The following gations were formed by the Council of Ministers in its session: The first delegation of the Minister of State for Affairs will attend the of the Arab and African Ministers to be held in April 19. This delegation will include the Jordanian ambassador to the Foreign Minister Al-Hudied and Mr. Al-Hudied and Mr. Al-Hudied, attaché at the Jordanian Embassy in Cairo. The Arab Ministers of Affairs will precede the delegation on April 17.

A second delegation formed to attend the 10th of the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) in Doha on May 10. This includes the Jordanian ambassador to Qatar, the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Commerce and the International Economic and Technical Co-operation at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

A third delegation will attend the World Health Organisation (WHO) General Assembly to be held in Geneva.

UAE F. Mini expected soon

AMMAN. — The Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Fawwaz Abul Ghanam turned here Sunday morning for a three day visit to Amman which he effected at the invitation of his U.A.E. counterpart Khalifeh Al Suedi.

Talks centred on the Arab situation, and in particular on the bilateral relations between the two countries.

Following his return, the Foreign Minister will pay a visit to Jordan during the month.

Mr. Abul Ghanam was met at Amman airport by the Minister of Foreign Affairs Zaki Qus.

AMMAN. — The Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Fawwaz Abul Ghanam received Monday the Kuwaiti ambassador to Jordan as well as the Italian ambassador accompanied by the Italian cultural delegation currently on a visit.

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Trade centres increase activities

AMMAN. — The Undersecretary of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce Dr. Hashem Al-Hudied presided Sunday over a meeting of the board of administration of the Trade Centers Corporation.

The activities of Jordanian trade centres abroad were discussed during the meeting beside development to enable an increase in commercial exchange with trade center host countries.

With arms used in Lebanon's civil war would make some armies blush

By the fighting men of Beirut, these are arms which will soon be a year old. They are arms which will soon be a year old. They are arms which will soon be a year old.

According to a military official, most units in the breakaway "Arab Lebanon Army" formed in January have replaced the M-16, the regular army's basic arm, with the "Klatchin" (the Lebanese abbreviation for the Kalashnikov) in the interests of uniformity. The breakaway army has left-wing backing.

Arms in general include pretty well all varieties of light machine-guns, according to the official. The most often used, so that it has become the symbol of this civil war is the "Dushka," usually mounted on a jeep and firing long bursts of incendiary or conventional bullets.

There is also the rocket propelled grenade, a kind of perfected bazooka shell, said to be capable of destroying an armoured vehicle or a barricade, or spraying shrapnel over several dozen square meters.

Armoured vehicles made a massive appearance with the army's involvement, but the theft of such vehicles and their use began last August during clashes between Tripoli and Zghorta in the north. Many were repainted in the colours of their new owners.

Those most often used in Beirut are French Panhard light tanks, and American M-113 troop transports. In the rest of the country, particularly the Bekka Valley east of the capital, French-built AMX-13 light tanks have also been in operation.

The troop transports, like other military equipment here, do not generally serve the purpose for which they were intended, to transport infantry to the front line; instead they are used for back-up fire.

Other highly sophisticated armaments are also said to be in periodic use in Lebanon, notably infra-red and magnifying equipment permitting individual or group night fire.

In addition, there have been reports of Soviet-designed Grad ground-to-ground missiles equipped with an extremely powerful explosive charge but the reports remain unconfirmed.

EEC asked to coordinate 3rd World development policy

BONN, April 5 (AFP). — Common Market members must coordinate their Third World development policies not only in theory but on a practical level in order to participate more effectively in the current north-south dialogue and with a view to the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Nairobi, Cooperation Minister Egon Bahr said here today.

Mr. Bahr, said a memorandum making this point was recently sent to the European Economic Community (EEC) headquarters in Brussels.

He said it was time EEC members stopped acting independently



MEETING STUDENTS. — President Anwar Sadat of Egypt meets with Egyptian students in Paris Monday before his departure for his Rome visit. (AP wirephoto).

Kiev Samphan, the new Cambodian head of state, led the People's Army from victory to victory

BANGKOK, Apr. 5 (AFP). — Ki-eu Samphan, the 45-year old Cambodian Defence Minister and Deputy Premier who has been appointed head of state in succession to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, is a slightly-built, reserved man whose appearance masks a will of iron.

The French-educated holder of a doctorate in economics, Mr. Samphan returned to Cambodia in 1959 after five years in France. Shortly after his return he became leader of the People's Party (Prachachon), a revolutionary party of young Marxist intellectuals.

Mr. Samphan himself rejected the "vices" of Phnom Penh's "bourgeois" society and lived austere. He refused to own a car.

He got around instead on a bicycle, zealously expounding his revolutionary ideas to the young people of Phnom Penh. Prince Sihanouk, charmed by the youthful "oppositionist," persuaded him to join his own Sanghum (Khmer socialism) party, then made him minister of the economy. But Mr. Samphan continued to be a maverick and was soon dismissed.

In 1966 Mr. Samphan was elected to the national assembly. There he tirelessly continued his denunciation of the regime, particularly its corruption.

Threatened with arrest, he went underground with Hn Nim and You Houn, who took over the leadership of the "Red Khmer" internal resistance following the 1970 coup d'etat and the overthrow of Prince Sihanouk. (Hou Youn, it is said, was killed outside Phnom Penh a few weeks before the city's capture in April 1975.)

Between 1976 and 1969, the Cambodian army headed by General Lon Nol mercilessly pursued the three men and their followers. But when Prince Sihanouk in Peking, called on the Cambodians in March 1970 to take up arms in national resistance, Mr. Samphan immediately recognised the Prince as Cambodia's legal head of state.

When the Cambodian People's Army was formed in 1970, Mr. Samphan became its commander-in-chief.

Cambodian Radio recently hailed him as a commander who "led the People's Army from victory to victory during the five years of people's war."

There are unconfirmed rumors that within the Red Khmer revolutionary leadership Mr. Samphan is in opposition to Ieng Sary, the former resistance delegate to countries outside Cambodia and deputy premier who has reportedly been elected prime minister by the assembly. Mr. Ieng Sary is said to represent a tendency closer to the North Vietnamese.

Do they opt for full independence from Britain as five one-time British island possessions have already done?

Or do they work out a viable formula just short of independence that would retain a link, however tenuous, with Britain?

The answer is in doubt. Developments on a number of the islands show conflicting approaches.

Late in the 1950s, such as federation was put into operation, but one by one the larger islands—Jamaica, Trinidad and Barbados—opted for full independence, and the federation formula fell apart.

Since then there have been repeated efforts to bring the islands together—both London and island leaders hold that is the best solution—but an inability to agree on political and economic

for many islands, including Antigua. But here again, the vagaries of tourism cause periodic problems.

Former Antigua Prime Minister Walter sees independence as an economic boon. He argues that Antigua has been economically handicapped by association with Britain. Nations are reluctant to negotiate with Antigua, he asserts, because they worry about interfering in Britain's internal affairs.

Moreover, he adds, Antigua would be able to deal with the World Bank and other international financial organizations if it became independent.

Independence - a Caribbean dilemma

They wish that some sort of loose federation among all these islands could be evolved. It probably is too late for that.

Moreover, he adds, Antigua would be able to deal with the World Bank and other international financial organizations if it became independent.

In addition to the islands that have acquired independence or are debating the prospect, there is a third group that wants to retain its British ties: the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat, and the Turks and Caicos Islands.

In some ways Anguilla fits into this group, although its new constitutional status is still evolving.

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James Callaghan, an experienced grassroots politician, is Britain's new Prime Minister

LONDON, Apr. 5 (AFP). — James Callaghan, the new leader of the Labour Party, brings to the premiership a rich and varied political experience that the two past years in the Foreign Office have enabled him to extend to international affairs.

At the age of 64, he is the only British prime minister this century to have held the three most important posts in the inner cabinet: Chancellor of the Exchequer, Home Secretary (interior minister), and Foreign Secretary.

In the Labour Party, he has the reputation of a shrewd negotiator and a man of compromise who is a master of persuasion.

The years he spent as a trade union official gave him the opportunity to develop these qualities which earned him the nickname "Sunny Jim."

His reputation outside Britain, since the renegotiation of Britain's Membership in the Common Market, suffered from his sometimes brusque and disdainful manner, but this has done him no harm at all domestically.

The manner in which he tabled the renegotiation conditions in July 1974 in Luxembourg and the demand for a separate seat for Britain at last fall's North-South conference on energy irritated many of his foreign colleagues. But it earned him the approval of a considerable section of British public opinion and of the Labour Party's left wing.

Mr. Callaghan, the son of a lower-rank naval officer, and himself in the navy during the Second World War, was elected to parliament as member of Cardiff in the Labour victory of 1945.

During the two Attlee administrations from 1945 to 1951, he held only secondary posts. It was not until Labour was returned to power in 1964 that he was given the vital post of Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Long opposed to the "heresy" of devaluing the pound, he finally found himself recommending this course to the cabinet in November 1967 following a massive run

on sterling.

Shortly afterward, bravely shouldering responsibility for that step, he resigned and was immediately made Home Secretary. This was important for two reasons: he was in charge of Northern Ireland, where he successfully encouraged the application of long awaited reforms, and he was responsible for measures against racial discrimination and for inter-racial harmony in Britain.

However, under pressure of public opinion, he imposed extremely strict restrictions on coloured immigration into Britain, even for those, like East African Asians, who held British passports.

At 10 Downing Street, where he arrives after his victory over Employment Minister Michael Foot, the candidate of the Party's left wing, Mr. Callaghan will give Britons what they need at this moment, the assurance of stability and continuity, particularly in the fight against inflation and unemployment.

In this he will be able to count on the support of trade union leaders, who regard him as one of their own.

He will also have an advantage over his predecessor, Harold Wilson, in being more acceptable to the opposition, which is important on the parliamentary level, where the government does not have an absolute majority.

His avuncular image will make him even more acceptable to public opinion in general, and at the next general elections, probably before the end of 1977, he might win for Labour many of the "floating" votes that up to now have gone to the Liberal Party.

Mr. Callaghan does not look on himself as a transition prime minister. Despite his age, he intends to lead the party and government at least until the next election. But to win, he needs the close cooperation of his unlikely rivals for the leadership, right and left: Dennis Healey, Roy Jenkins, and above all Michael Foot.

Washington, Apr. 5 (AFP). — The June 1967 Israeli attack on the United States communications ship Liberty was deliberate according to an article published here today in Penthouse magazine.

The attack took place early in the six day war in international waters off the northern coast of Sinai, and cost the lives of 34 American seamen and wounded 164 others.

At the time, the Israeli government said that the attack had been a mistake and that the vessel had been taken for an Egyptian warship.

But according to the article, written by British journalist Anthony Pearson, who gives no sources, the attack was ordered by Israeli military authorities because the Liberty had intercepted radio messages between Egypt and Jordan which had later been altered and retransmitted by Israel.

Israel later paid \$6.8 million to the victims of the attack, but Mr. Pearson said that it had still not paid the \$7 million that the U.S. claimed for damage to the ship.

Mr. Pearson is not the first person to suggest that the attack was intentional as two weeks after the incident, Newsweek reported that several high American officials had said that the attack had been mounted for strategic reasons.



James Callaghan

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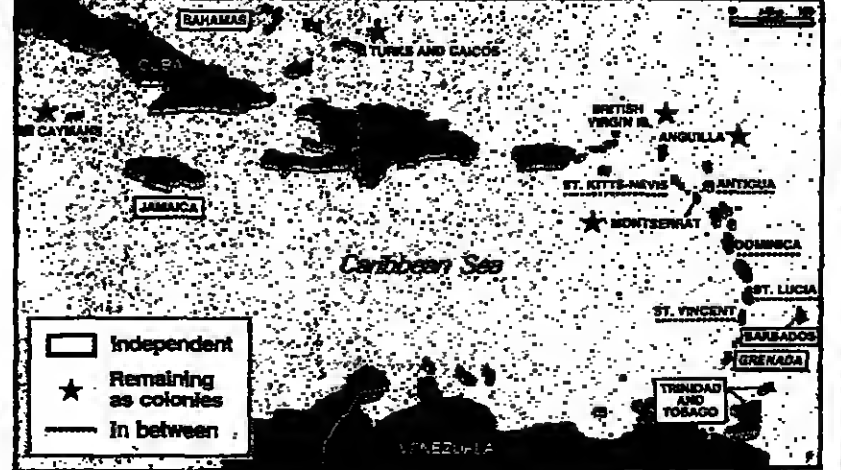
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India, Finland to build two projects in Tanzania

DAR ES SALAM, April 5 (AFP). — Tanzania's National Development Corporation is to undertake two major development projects involving a farm machinery factory and a pharmaceutical plant with an Indian and a Finnish company respectively, the daily news reported today.

The pharmaceutical plant will be built at Arusha northern Tanzania in collaboration with the Finnish firm Orion-Yhtymä at an estimated cost of 48.7 million shillings.

The second project is a 39.5 million shilling farm machinery and implements factory at Mbeya southern Tanzania which will be built with the help of Karnataka Implements company Ltd. of Bangalore.



Voters on Antigua last month returned former Prime Minister Vere Bird to power and thus slowed that island's movement toward independence, which outgoing Prime Minister George Walter sought to achieve this year.

Mr Bird favors severing ties with Britain, but he wants independence to come in stages.

Meanwhile, leaders on St. Lucia have asked Britain for full independence this year, and Prime Minister Robert Bradshaw of St. Kitts-Nevis was recently in London pushing the same theme.

The St. Kitts situation is complicated by the 1967 secession of Anguilla from the grouping, and Britain's granting of self-governing status to that island last month.

On Dominica and St. Vincent, island leaders say they favour independence, but they admit to being concerned about the prospects.



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EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS. — Turkish mothers weep over their children who were severely injured by the earthquake which took place today in the city of Bogazaziz. (AP wirephoto).

Foreign investment in the U.S. increases

NEW YORK, April 5 (AFP). — Direct investment by foreign companies in the United States increased by \$3,000 million last year to reach something like \$25,000 million, the magazine Business Week reported.

Occurring in a recessionary atmosphere, the rise indicates how keen West German and Japanese firms are to have a stake in the United States, the magazine said. It coincided with a trend by American firms to fall back on the home country for their investments.

Business week said that the Treasury Department gives higher figure for direct investment from abroad, nearer \$32,000 million.

Private and portfolio investments account for another \$85,000 million.

Foreign companies are experiencing production and profitability problems in their own countries, and are drawn by the size of the U.S. market, the good long-term economic prospects, high productivity and other favourable

factors in the United States, the magazine suggested.

As an example, it cited the case of the French Lafarge Cement Group which has tied up with lone start industries and is sharply increasing its manufacturing capacity in this country.

Lafarge President Olivier Lecerf told the magazine that, by setting up in the United States, the group was protecting itself against narrower profit margins in Europe, where, according to him, government obliged the group to carry too many employees and contribute massively to welfare schemes.

Mr. Lecerf also said that Lafarge was not "seeking refuge in the U.S., but was aiming for new business and profits."

Meanwhile, American groups now seem less enthusiastic about investing directly abroad.

A department of commerce report said a few days ago that foreign subsidiaries of U.S. groups planned to raise their investment only two per cent in 1976, which compares with 12 per cent estimated earlier for this year.

ADB to increase its capital stock

TOKYO, April 5 (AFP). — The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is expected to increase its authorized capital stock from the present \$3,200 million to \$7,520 million at its annual meeting in Jakarta later this month, the Finance Ministry said today.

This would be aimed at coping with increasing requests for loans from the bank's ordinary capital fund by developing nations in Asia.

It would be the first capital increase by the bank since 1972, when it raised its stock by 150 per cent to the present \$3,200 million.

According to ministry officials, Japan plans to accept the resolution if the current quota remains unchanged.

Holding the largest quota of 18.8 per cent, Japan is expected to subscribe 10,000 million to 20,000 million yen (\$33 to \$66 million) per annum to the bank.

U.S. energy consumption falls by 2.5%

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AFP). — United States energy consumption fell by about 2.5 per cent last year and was 4.8 per cent below the record figure of 1973, the Bureau of Mines reported.

The per capita consumption of energy was equivalent to 58.2 barrel of oil against 61.2 barrels in 1973.

The economic recession was seen as the chief reason for the drop in energy consumption last year. But energy consumption measures, higher oil rates and the relatively mild winter were also factors.

Private and commercial users reduced theirs by two per cent. The transportation and electrical sectors recorded a 0.5 per cent rise.

Generally, the drop in oil and gas usage was partially offset by increased use of coal and nuclear energy.

China, Philippines sign trade agreement

MANILA, Apr. 5 (AFP). — People's China and the Philippines today agreed to exchange a wide range of products this year and to establish a Chinese-Philippine joint trade committee to facilitate bilateral trade.

The agreements were forged after three-day talks between a Chinese mission headed by Asian Affairs Director Hsi Yeh-Sheng of the Foreign Trade Ministry and a Philippine panel led by Rodolfo Severino of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

The accords were embodied in notes signed by the two delegation leaders and exchanged today in brief rites at the Foreign Office here. Among those present were Chinese ambassador in Manila Ke Hua, and Philippine Trade Secretary Troadio Quiason Jr. and Foreign Undersecretary Manuel Collantes.

China expressed readiness to import Philippine copper concentrate, raw sugar, coconut oil, logs and lumber, textile fibers, plywood, industrial products, and other commodities.

The Philippines, on the other hand, agreed to purchase Chinese

crude oil, machineries and equipment, chemicals and chemical products, light industrial products, and other items.

Mr. Hsi in brief remarks before the signing said that the accords "will contribute to further development of trade between our two countries" and would redound to the "interest of our two peoples."

The agreements provide that the 1976 schedules, including volume indications, would be drawn up soon by the two governments, importations of specific items to be decided according to need and capacity to supply.

The two panels held preliminary informal talks on the possible quantities of certain products which each country might export to the other this year, The Foreign Office said.

The joint trade committee which the two countries agreed to set up would, in effect, continue, in a regular way, the work begun by the two delegations last week.

China and the Philippines signed a trade agreement during a state visit by President Ferdinand Marcos to China last June when diplomatic relations between the two countries were also restored.



Soviet freighter at New Orleans: closing the gap.

Comecon concerned to close gap of trade imbalance with the West

VIENNA, AUSTRIA (CSM). — "Closing the gap" has become almost the dominant theme of East-bloc economics as the Soviet Union and its East European partners in Comecon finalise five-year plans for 1976-1980.

The "gap" is their massive imbalance in trade with the West. For the Soviet Union and four of the other six countries in Comecon, that balance took a deep plunge last year.

According to Western calculations, their trade gap will total \$12 billion when the 1975 accounts are complete.

This serious state of affairs was brought on by two principal factors: The Western recession, which has greatly reduced the demand for Communist-bloc exports, and the leap in East-bloc imports because industrial expansion and modern technology remain priorities.

On the basis of figures it has published, the Soviet Union will probably account for about \$5 billion of the total shortfall with the West, due mainly to those enormous grain purchases and to trebled imports of machinery and equipment from the United States.

Except for Czechoslovakia, which saw a slight reduction in its deficit, and East Germany, which held its steady, the East European nations slipped substantially further into deficit.

In each country the familiar stress on closer cooperation within Comecon is matched, at this juncture at least, by similar emphasis on the need to improve production efficiency (rather than capacity) and quality to make exports more competitive on world markets.

This was implicit in speeches made by Soviet leaders at their

recent Communist Party congress. Premier Alexei N. Kosygin indicated that special attention will be given a number of projects designed to aid export.

Party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev spoke of plans to develop "new forms of foreign economic links going beyond the framework of ordinary trade."

This, he revealed, involves setting up new enterprises in joint ventures with Western firms — with the specific objective of boosting exports of Soviet-made goods.

The Russians are particularly interested in compensation agreements under which output of the new enterprises would pay in part for foreign credits, equipment and patents.

The recent decision by the Soviet Chamber of Commerce to open branches in five European capitals was significant. Two branches will be within the Comecon area — in Budapest and Warsaw — and the others in Belgrade, Berlin and Vienna.

Also significant is the Comecon proposal for a trade agreement with the Common Market. The East Europeans pin special hopes on that possibility because it seems likely to provide openings for bilateral agreements with individual members of the European Community.

The five-year plans to be announced at the imminent congresses of the Bulgarian and Czechoslovak Communist Parties will reflect the bloc's concern with improving the quality and sophistication of its goods as a means of increasing exports.

In both industrially advanced Czechoslovakia and still-industrializing Bulgaria the main focus of foreign trade remains ideologically oriented toward the Soviet Union. But in each, Western markets and technology loom as more openly significant goals than before.

Those Comecon countries whose deficits with West have increased are expected to try to curb the growth rate of their imports, but not at the expense of equipment needed for plants already under construction or of technology essential to modernize existing installations.

"No new plants and factories," says the Bulgarian program, "but the raising of productivity and the manufacture of new, more

advanced products through modernization, more automation, and increased application of the latest technologies."

Little Bulgaria is looking to Western openings for these as actively as its larger allies are.

U.S. plans a tight squeeze on coal resource

NEW YORK, N.Y. (CSM). — Reporters have been allowed to glimpse a million-dollar baby which they were told will someday be a billion-dollar adult.

The baby is a simulated model of a coal liquefaction plant. The

loped by a company called HRI, a subsidiary of Dynalene Corporation.

The funding for the \$8-million test plant was made by the new government agency, the Energy Research & Development Agency

products is either a low-sulphur fuel oil or a synthetic crude which may be further refined into gasoline by normal refining methods.

HRI estimates it will cost between \$600 million and \$700 million to build a plant in the East.

The Exxon plant employs a process utilizing a solvent to complete the liquefaction. The solvent is a by-product of the process, and thus is recycled. The process 2 1/2 to 3 barrels of oil of coal.

Exxon hopes to build processing 250 tons of day by 1981 at a cost of \$100 million. The company, man says, is still looking for a site but is eligible to receive an ERDA spokesman said.

Also employing a refined process is a project by Union Carbide and Construction Company "Coalcon." Coalcon now a 15-ton-a-day unit and design a 2,600-ton-a-day

A working project in Washington, called SRC, is being developed by a subsidiary of named Pittsburg-Midway company. Processing 50 tons a day, it has cost \$10 million. It operates on carbonization process high heat and pressure.

A fourth company, employing a hydrogenation process, still in development stage in Pittsburgh, it has a 10-ton-per-day plant.

Other companies involved in construction or development include FMC, Fluor Corporation, Foster Wheeler, and U.S. Steel.

An independent survey conducted by Forst & Sullivan finds that the government has thus far issued more than 100 contracts for coal liquefaction research and development. The survey concludes that the sum spent on the



Gas and oil liquefaction in the H-coal process in Trenton, N.J.

builders of the hubbub model hope to see it grow from an \$8-million investment into orders for billions of dollars of new plants which will turn the nation's coal reserves into fuel oil.

In this instance, the alchemy that turns solid fossil fuel into liquid "black gold" is called the "H-coal process" and was developed

(ERDA), Ashland Oil, Standard Oil of Indiana, the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and the Electric Power Research Institute.

ERDA, which supplied two-thirds of the funds, also will give about \$55 million to an \$80-million pilot plant located in Catlettsburg, Kentucky, next to an Ashland refinery.

Basically, in the H-coal process, the coal is dried, pulverized, and slurried for pumping into a specially designed reactor. The slurry is charged continuously with hydrogen through an "ebullated" catalyst bed.

The coal there is converted into liquid and gas products, and fresh catalyst, a cobalt compound, is added continuously to maintain ongoing production. The

Filler: The largest collection of beer cans is claimed by John F. Ahrens of Moorestown, N.J., with 9,000 different cans. It is not known, however, how many of these he himself emptied.

NOTICE

FROM THE ROYAL COMMISSION — YARMOUK UNIVERSITY

The Royal Commission — Yarmouk University requires specialized consulting services for the preparation of Master Plan for Yarmouk University. Local engineering consulting offices on a joint venture basis with specialized foreign engineering consulting firms, who would like to enter into a tender for the preparation of such services, are invited to submit applications to the Royal Commission, with which they are requested to attach their experience documents for similar work and to show the volume and standard of their technical local and foreign staff.

A pre-qualification short list will be selected from among the applicants, and only these will be invited to enter into tender for the required work.

Applications shall be submitted, not later than 31st May 1976 at Yarmouk University Office, or mailed to the following address:

The Royal Commission
Yarmouk University Office
P.O. Box 20184
Amman — Jordan

The short list of consultants shall be announced around 21st June 1976.

COMMISSION CHAIRMAN.

ECONOSCOPE

By Jawad Ahn

The emancipation of women's lab

A "manpower" seminar on the role of women in economic development is currently being held under the chairmanship of H.R.H. Prince Hassan. The aim of that seminar is to discuss the role of women in the context of the future economic environment, and to find out the ways and means to enhance that participation in the most optimal manner.

There is no doubt that increasing women's participation in economic activity is an explosive issue, because it coincides with sensitive beliefs and traditions. Many people still believe that a division of labour according to sex is the natural state of affairs: men for income-earning pursuits, and women for house jobs. It is that attitude which must be changed or moderated before a larger number of women begin to offer their services in the market.

Yet the economic need for the labour of women cannot wait until traditions are appropriately changed. Jordan is in need of labour in order to meet its current and future development requirements. Therefore, social attitudes must be influenced by large doses of complementary measures which can produce a faster change.

The most notable measures are the elimination of certain institutional and legal barriers. For instance, the tax rate on a working couple is much higher than the rate on a working spouse. Therefore, the tax structure must be amended so as to enhance the income motive for work.

Moreover, there are certain supplementary services which are badly needed in order to release more hours of work from house duties. Kindergartens and nurseries are in short supply, and the quality of some is way below standard. Certain actions must be taken in order to ameliorate this situation by the responsible authorities.

Women seeking employment may obtain the necessary home fixtures and facilities which shorten the time spent in caring of their homes.

Another alternative to encourage women's participation is to create part-time jobs. Many of them are tied down to homes to the extent where they cannot accept a full-time job. Therefore, if a government department starts accumulating information on part-time jobs and such information, a gap will be filled.

Yet we must remember that training is the most urgent requirement. For there is a brisk demand for the secretaries and nurses. Training in the areas is a must in order to meet that demand.

As can be noticed increasing women's participation in the labour force is not free process. It adds one more constraint already tight resources. But if these are measured against the expected they become very small indeed.

Moreover, there are certain changes that are influencing the decision to let a woman work. For a young man with a declining income inflation finds that he must let his wife in order to maintain his standard of living in that regard might be considered a mixed blessing.

In addition, the increasing rate of emancipation among women is emancipating from the social constraints imposed on them. They feel more secure and they can afford to be more defiant.

One must remember that eventually women's role in economic life will be whether we boost it or not, yet the fast change is the cause for the decision now being taken towards that end.

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An operatic mother with a song in her heart



Opera singer Maralin Niska adds "instant mother" to her roles.

preparation. But what are the rewards? Financial? Hardly. If someone in the audience is moved — significantly touched — that is fine.

"But to instruct two human lives and direct them — I don't mean to design their lives, or boss them, but to give them the tools whereby they can make the decisions that are necessary."

What has having the boys done to her marriage? "I would lie if I told you it made it easy," she said. "It pressed the marriage to its fullest extreme. It also made my husband grateful to me, almost out of proportion to the product. But we have done so much together, we have built a home together, and now we have a home that is so much more than we had before. The sum of the parts made a greater whole!"

Miss Niska apologized for talking so much about the boys and the changes on her family since they arrived. She said she would have liked to have gone into the answer to the question she is so often asked by young people, "How do you go about building a career?"

But the interview, she decided, "proves that singer do have other interests and demands on their lives and that what a singer is able to do with a career — and a private life — is important."

(CSM) — It is 7 a.m. on a crisp sunny morning on the foredeck of the sparkling white Rhine ship Drachenfels, and the paddlewheels are just starting to churn.

Despite the shifting moods and currents of this legendary river, Rhine captains pride themselves on punctuality — so, precisely on schedule the hawsers are cast off and the ship glides away from Cologne's picturesque Frankfurterwerft riverfront.

As you glance back, the buildings around the dock vaguely remind you of spots where the Thames flows beside Chelsea — but the 18th-century look of the tall, pointed houses is deceptive. Cologne was 80 percent destroyed by Allied air raids, and the prized riverfront has been entirely reconstructed since World War II.

But the great cathedral of Cologne was spared by the bombs. From a breakfast table in one of the Drachenfels's three-dining rooms, the fading view of Cologne is dominated by this Gothic colossus, Cologne's trademark since it was begun in 1248.

Startlingly lofty — there is more window area than floor space — the Kolner Dom impresses even the most blasé tourist, especially if he happens upon it at night, when it is bathed in the ethereal green glow of hundreds of mercury vapor lamps.

As you move further along the Rhine, however, the great cathedral is lost to view, and shortly a gentle, elegantly subtle countryside, dotted with modest steeples and burgher orderliness, emerges.

A few miles ahead Bonn, a Rhine village, become a world capital, slips by, a city that hardly seems to have left the secure innocence of the 1880s.

A chime sounds and a pleasant voice on the ship's PA announces the imminence of the Siebengebirge, "the seven hills of the Rhine." This twisting and bending riverscape is the wild, dramatic Rhine of Siegfried and Richard Wagner, and of Caesar's legions and the American Army at "the bridge at Remagen," of sharp peaks ad-

S.E. Asian women are climbing fast

(CSM). — Everywhere we went in Asia it was readily apparent that the role of women is being strikingly enhanced. This is one of the great strengths of the new Asia.

In the Philippines, the First Lady, Mrs. Imelda Marcos, plays a sensational role. It is too much to say that she is running the place, but she is a very powerful undisguised influence. She holds the office of Mayor of Manila, and works at it as well as a great many other functions for the Republic.

Her word, often expressed, is taken very seriously. She gets things done. Her partnership with her husband is in the classic tradition of great consorts of history: beauty, intelligence, energy, initiative, power. Naturally it encourages other women of the Philippines to take a stronger role in public affairs.

At the other side of Asia, in Pakistan, the traditional restraints of Islam are being challenged and adapted by active women.

The first lady there, Begum (Mrs.) Bhutto, took a prominent part in the world conference of International Women's Year at Mexico City. She now is supporting various women's organizations in Pakistan which are opening new doors for women.

One of her predecessors as first lady, Begum Liaquat Ali Khan, widow of the first prime minister of Pakistan, recently ended her term as governor of Sind, an

important Pakistan state. She also is the dominant force in the All-Pakistan Women's Association, which channels the women of the nation into a wide range of public concerns.

We talked with both these distinguished Pakistani women, as well as with other women who are at various stages of progress.

Plural marriage under Muslim law still is considerably observed. Most marriages still are arranged by parents, with the father taking the directive role. There are exceptions, of course. But marriage is a rigid institution in Pakistan, and perhaps partly for this reason women move eagerly toward education and social service whenever they can.

The general quality of professional women we met in all the countries we visited — Philippines, Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Pakistan — was very impressive.

Girls are getting better education. In several countries they outnumber the boys in higher educational institutions, and are said to be much more serious in their work. (So what else is new?) With this steady input of education and professional training, there can be no question of the future of women in Asia.

The price paid for stability in these East Asian countries is fairly high. Strong-arm government imposes severe disciplines. There

are political prisoners, deprivation of free speech and press.

But there also is pretty good control of crime and reasonable civil order. There is also self-discipline, and awareness that population growth, still very high, forecasts severe strain in the future.

Thus birth control programmes are active, supported in part by the women's organizations, but basically in widening recognition of the race between mouths to feed and the production of food.

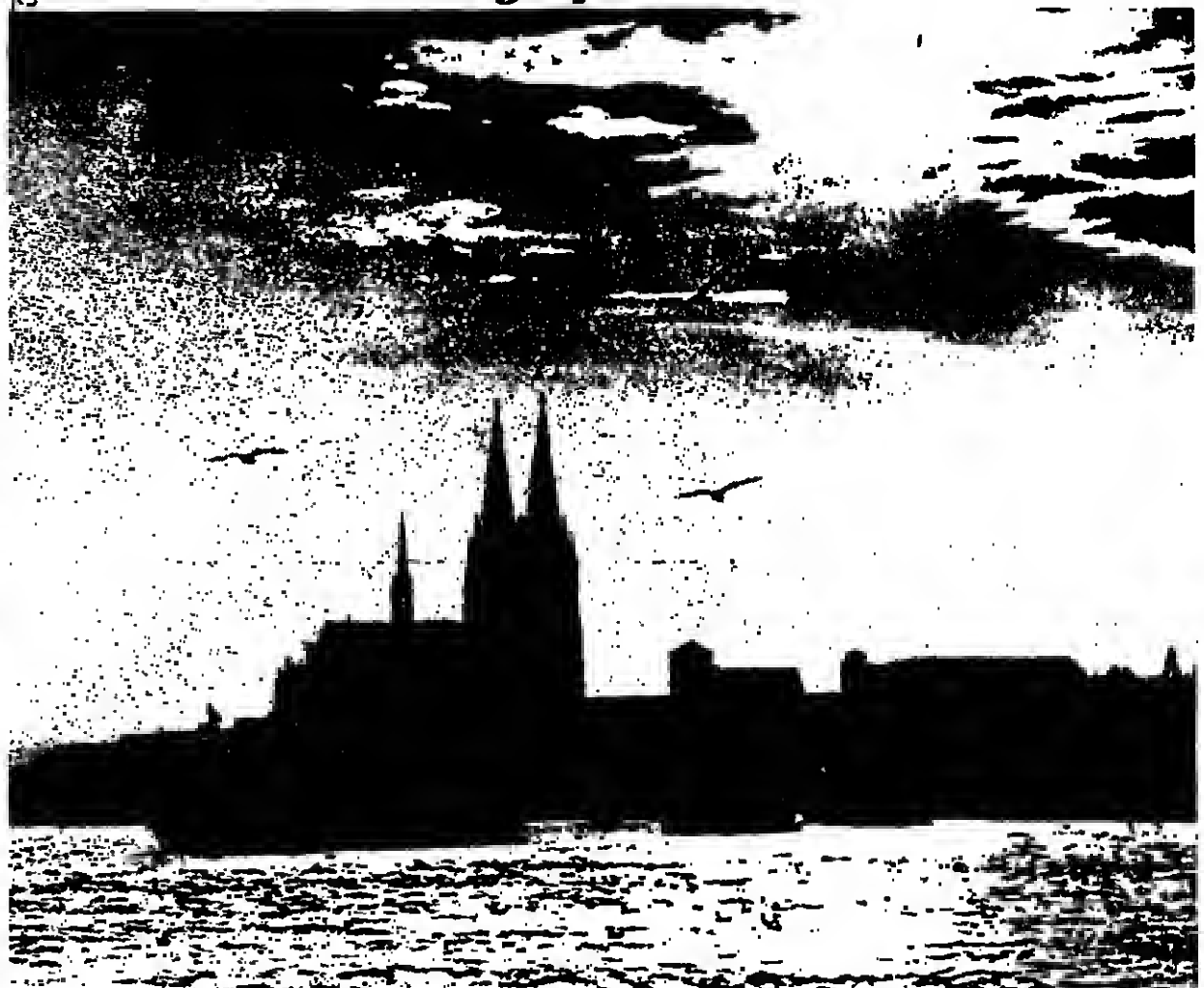
Certainly the political stability has permitted great economic growth. There are ups and downs, and the recent recession hit many countries hard. But comparison with any previous period in modern history shows these Asian nations with far higher standards of living and opportunity than ever before.

People are working very hard, especially — as in Singapore — where there are many Chinese. And in nearby Malaysia, the struggle for equitable coexistence between the ethnic Chinese and the Malays is severe and unresolved.

Thailand is the least stable of the countries we visited, the most exposed to pressures from adjacent Indochina, troubled — like Malaysia — by outlying insurgency.

And yet generally, the post-Vietnam situation in Southeast Asia is viable, indeed encouraging.

The Rhine - a melody for the soul



The legendary Rhine — a river of shifting moods.

ned with fairyland castles and steep slopes terraced into vineyards. It is a panorama of natural and manmade excitement which assaults the eye and imagination for 60 miles and about six hours.

The lovely, innocent-looking castles were originally fortresses of robber barons — including once the good bishops of the city of Mainz — who preyed upon rich river traffic to extract "tolls" of gold, goods, and even lives.

From Marksburg the river twists wickedly to the right; flung into the far curve is the pleasant little town of Boppard. Boppard is handy for dinner and for a chairlift ride to Viersenplatz, an overlook from which the twisting river seems really to be only four unconnected lakes scattered across

the landscape of the Tannus mountains.

A short distance south, the river swings sharply right again and on the left bank a sheer cliff plunges over 400 feet — and even deeper into legend and literature. Here, in song and story, the Lorelei lingers on the rocks and lure sailors to watery destruction on Die Schere, (literally, "the shears"), waiting to cut the bottom out of any ship which heeds the sirens' call.

After the important town of Bingen passes on the right, the Rhine again exchanges spectacle for subtlety. Subdued slopes covered with millions of grape vines glide by and, every now and then, one or two of the buildings on shore seem just a little more chateau-like and a little less Schloss-like.

If you have callously chosen to

these waters a century ago.

Tonight's TV Features

JUSTICE FOR THOSE IN PERIL

In the dangerous waters off the Icelandic coast a ship is in peril. Was her call for help ignored and was the consequent loss of life in fact murder? Captain Saul, a trawler skipper, is accused of murder for failing to go to the assistance of ship in distress.

GOOD HEAVENS

EVERYTHING MONEY CAN'T BUY

A new half hour comedy series about an angel who grants favourite wishes for all good deeds. Unsatisfied with her clumsy boyfriend a waitress asks Mr. Angel to send her a knight in shining armour.

KUNG FU

KING OF THE MOUNTAIN

Cast: David Caradine, John Saxon

A new one hour colour series about karate and its philosophy.

Here saves a child from an Indian raid and faces troubles to protect him. He uses his karate skills to fend for himself and the child.

NEW YORK, N. Y. (CMS) —

up my schedule?" "Interestingly enough," said Miss Niska, the result has been that my voice has definitely grown and changed during this time."

And she has seen an unexpected benefit: "It has brought a proportion to my career," she explained, "a kind of stepping away attitude. People who sing can get very entrenched and involved in what they are doing. It is a very introverted way of life."

"But here was a situation where I had to see myself reflected back in what I did on the boys' behalf. And you know, when you see yourself in reflection, it is very easy to find out what you are doing wrong in your life."

"Suddenly all this glamour at the theater was out of 'sync,' it didn't matter so much. It mattered only in that I could go in and give a very good performance, and leave it. It didn't matter what people thought. I knew when it was good. All the other hallelujah that goes on really didn't matter. In other words, it left me with the 'essence' of what was important."

"The first year," she continued, "I was away from home quite a bit, which I regret. But I set up patterns and established routines. (In this house, this is the way it is done: We pick up our clothes, hang up our towels), and

She thought: "Will my voice be affected? Will my energy level be affected? Will I be able to keep

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6.00 Quran
6.10 Cartoons
6.30 National Geographics
8.00 News in Arabic
Channel 3:
7.30 Magazine
8.30 Arabic series
9.15 Documentary

Channel 6:

7.30 News in Hebrew
7.45 Varieties
8.30 Good Heavens
9.00 Living tomorrow
10.00 News in English
10.15 Kung Fu (on both channels)

Radio

(On 856 KHZ):

7.00 Breakfast show
7.30 News Bulletin
7.45 Morning melodies
8.00 Sign off
12.00 Pop session (part I)
13.00 News Summary
13.03 Pop session (part II)
14.00 News Bulletin
14.10 Music
14.30 Good vibrations
15.00 Classical music
15.30 Light Instrumentals
16.00 Old favourites
16.30 Easy listening
17.00 Music
18.00 News Summary
18.05 Listener's choice
18.30 Story time
18.45 Music
19.00 News Bulletin
19.10 Sign off

Market Prices

Almond (Syrian): 100-140
Almond (local): 120-160
Almond (dry): 70-100
Apples (golden): 120-160
Apples (starken): 140-180
Apples (double red): 200-250
Bananas: 150-190
Cabbage: 40-60
Cauliflower: 70-100
Carrots (yellow): 50-70
Cucumbers (small): 140-180
Cucumbers (large): 70-100
Eggplant: 100-140
Grape fruit: 50-70
Garlic: 50-80
Lemon: 70-100
Horse beans: 40-80
Marrow (small): 100-140
Marrow (large): 50-70
Orange: 80-110
Onions (Green): 100-140
Onions (dry): 100-130
Potatoes (imported): 80-110
Potatoes (local): 80-110

Peas: 130-170

Spinach: 40-60

Tangerines: 70-110

Tomatoes: 100-180

Tonight's Emergencies

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Dr. Sameeh Akel

Pharmacies:

Mughrabi

Raghdan: 24771

Fawzi: 25024

Taxis:

Taxina: (44660)

Khayyam: (41541)

Nahda: (37882)

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10.00 Cairo
11.00 Geneva, Brussels, Amsterdam
13.15 Kuwait (KAC)
19.00 Bahrain, Bangkok
19.30 Abu-Dhabi, Karachi
20.00 Jeddah
22.55 Doha, Muscat

Arrivals:

8.25 Dubai, Abu Dhabi

8.30 Bangkok, Bahrain

12.15 Kuwait (KAC)

16.30 Cairo

16.40 Paris

16.55 London

17.15 Copenhagen, Vienna

17.20 Frankfurt

17.45 Casablanca, Madrid, Athens

18.00 Rome

18.15 Amsterdam, Athens (KAC)

18.30 Beirut (MEA)

Oldest political party in Thailand wins election

BANGKOK, April 5 (AFP). — The overwhelming victory of the Democrat party in the general election was essentially a victory for the moderate right.

The oldest political party in Thailand topped the polls taking 117 seats in the new 279-strong house of representatives, including all 28 seats available for Bangkok.

The clear triumph of the Democrats in this election is believed to be due to their moderate policy and recent decision to turn right to the military rather than left to the socialists.

Led by Jurist Seni Pramot, 71-year-old elder brother of Premier Kukrit, the Democrat party comprises a large number of lawyers and former civil servants.

The party advocates a foreign policy of friendly relations with all countries regardless of differences in political, social or economic systems and an economic policy which gives priority to rural development.

The Democrats will need at least 22 more seats to form a majority government.

They have indicated that they may join up with the Thai National Party of Deputy Premier and Defence Minister Pramarn Adireksarn and the Social Justice Party of former Supreme Commander Chief of Staff Air Marshal Dawee Chulapapaya.

Both parties are identified with military and business circles.

The Thai National Party, whose Secretary General Maj. Gen. Cha-

tichai Choonhavan has held the foreign affairs portfolio during two consecutive governments, won 55 seats in yesterday's election.

The party took only 26 seats in the general election of January 1975.

The Social Justice Party, which took 45 seats after the Democrats' winning of 72 in the last election, dropped on poll performance in the current election winning only 27 seats.

The Social Action Party, identified mainly with business circles, significantly improved their poll performance taking 46 seats, compared to last year's winning of only 18 seats.

Its leader Premier Kukrit, who failed to be re-elected, has declared that he will resign from leadership of the party.

While results of the election were in favour of parties considered more or less conservative, parties considered "left-leaning" suffered a severe blow.

The New Force Party, which won 12 seats in the last election, took only three seats, the Socialist Party of Thailand fell from its former representation of 15 seats to two, the United Socialist Front, which enjoyed 10 seats in the last house, won only one seat in the new house.

However, the leaders of all three parties — Dr. Krasae Chanawong of the New Force, Col. Smit Srisangkham of the Socialist Party and Klaew Norapati of the United Socialist Front — were re-elected.

Though a total of 19 political parties are represented in the new 279-member strong house, there were only four parties — the Democrats, the Social Action, Social Justice and Thai National — which ruled the roost, observers noted.

In a related development a fully armed Pathet Lao unit crossed into the Thai border province of Nong Khai today, official sources said.

The unit, comprising about 12 men armed with high powered weapons including RPG rockets, crossed into the border district of Ban Ta Chan, about 13 kilometres east of the provincial town.

Thai special action, border patrol and defence troops have been despatched to surround the jungled area but no clashes have as yet been reported.

MPLA, Cubans move south to

Cunene Dam

PRETORIA, Apr. 5, (R) — South African Defence Minister Pieter Botha said today that Cuban and Angolan troops had taken up positions vacated by South African troops in Southern Angola.

Mr. Botha said in a statement issued here that "a limited force" of Cuban and Angolan government troops had moved into the positions.

He added that "preliminary diplomatic contact" had been made between South Africa and the governing Popular Government for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), and that more discussions were expected.

There was no explanation whether the contact was at a government-to-government level, or between officials across the border between Angola and South West Africa (Namibia).

Official South African sources said earlier that an advance party of Cuban and Angolan troops had reached Caluque and Ruacana, site of the Cunene River hydro-electric project which South African forces had been guarding.

12 injured in Portuguese clashes

LISBON, Apr. 5 (AFP) — A dozen persons were injured as police and cavalrymen intervened yesterday to put an end to clashes between opponents and supporters of the agrarian reform near the town of Portalegra it was reported here today.

The reports said about 1,000 farm workers gathered in the area to prevent a meeting organised by the Portuguese Confederation of Farmers, which is campaigning against the creation of collective farms in the Alentejo and Ribatejo areas.

The confederation recently secured government assurances that land "illegally" occupied by or distributed to "collective production units" will be returned to the owners.

The farm workers unions are protesting against any such move and are waging a campaign to persuade small holders to join the collective production units.

Peking protests get out of hand

[Continued from page 1] enting out of the window, particularly books, files and documents, to cheers from the crowd.

Foreigners and particularly journalists were surrounded by the crowd, and the Agence France Presse correspondent was forced to destroy the film in his camera, on the grounds that the matter was one "for the Chinese only."

The incidents followed a troubled week in the Chinese capital. Considered all his life as a moderating and conciliating element in Chinese political life, Chou En-Lai was today, on posters brandished by the demonstrators, put on the same level as Chairman Mao Tse-Tung, as hero of the Chinese people.

Mr. Wu, whose official title is Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and who is also First Secretary of the Party for the capital, hit out at "some bad elements who have tried to turn this Ching Ming festival into a political event."

He went on: "today they did rough things on Tien An Men square and got involved with counter-revolutionary subversive activities. They acted against Chairman Mao and against the Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao," Mr. Wu charged.

Mr. Wu, one of the most prominent men in the Chinese hierarchy, emphasised that those elements



ON A VISIT. — Empress Farah Diba of Iran (left) and Queen Elizabeth, the Queen mother, meet in the garden of the Queen mother's residence, Clarence House in London Monday. The Empress is in London to open the science exhibition of the Islamic festival at the request of the Queen Mother and the Labour government.

Sihanouk resigns, is replaced by Cambodian defence minister

BANGKOK, Apr. 5 (AFP). — Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia has resigned and Vice-Premier Khieu Samphan has taken power as head of state Radio Phnom Penh announced today.

The radio broadcast, monitored here, included a communique saying the cabinet accepted the prince's resignation yesterday and a speech by him to the People's Assembly last Friday outlining his reasons for standing down. The assembly had just re-elected him president of Cambodia.

Yugoslav P.M. ends Libyan visit

BELGRADE, Apr. 5, (R) — Yugoslav Prime Minister Dzemal Bijedic returned here today after a three-day official visit to Libya.

During the visit, several concrete agreements were reached, in the economic, scientific, technical, "military-economic" and information fields, Mr. Bijedic said at Belgrade airport.

He gave no details of the agreements.

In the talks with Libyan Prime Minister Abdel Salam Jalloud special attention was paid to preparations for the non-aligned summit this August in Colombo, Sri Lanka, and to bilateral cooperation, he said.

Mr. Bijedic also conferred with Libyan Leader, Colonel Muammar Gaddafi.

Greek leftists take credit for American express bomb

ATHENS, Apr. 5 (R). — A clandestine organisation today claimed responsibility for the explosion of a time bomb inside a branch of the American Express Bank last Friday.

The organisation, calling itself the Greek Popular Resistance (ELA), sent a typewritten statement to newspapers assuming responsibility for the bomb which caused no casualties or damage.

The bomb was the latest demonstration of anti-American sentiment following the recent US-Turkish agreement under which Ankara will receive \$1,000 million in military grants and loans.

The Greek government has claimed that the agreement upset the balance of power between Greece and Turkey and constituted a danger to peace in the area.

The organisation said that the United States was preparing the slaughter of the Greek and Turkish people. It said that the American Express Bank was one of the pillars of American imperialism in Greece and this why the bomb was placed inside the bank.

The Greek Press today devoted its front pages to the U.S.-Turkish agreement and its effects on Greece's defence and foreign policy.

The opposition Eleftherotipia said that the opposition parties were demanding Greece's complete withdrawal from NATO. Greece withdrew from the military structure of the alliance in August 1974.

Another paper published statements by opposition leaders, including Mr. George Mavros, leader of the main opposition party, the union of the Democratic Centre, demanding the revision of Greece's foreign policy, including the country's position in NATO.

The opposition paper Ta Nea claimed that in case of a military confrontation between Greece and Turkey the United States will be directly involved because its bases in Turkey will be placed under the control of the Turkish army.

The newspaper said the Greek government has already drawn the attention of the United States to this eventually.

According to the agreement, published here last Saturday, the US bases in Turkey will be under Turkish command and Turkey will have full control of them.

Sterling at all-time low eve of new U.K. budget

LONDON, April 5 (R). — Pre-budget nerves and a sharp rise in British industrial costs today pushed sterling down to its lowest closing rate ever, at \$1.8670.

The voting in the final Labour Party ballot to make Mr. James Callaghan the new Prime Minister did little to help the pound.

Exchange markets saw the success of Employment Secretary Michael Foot in gaining 137 votes, only 39 short of Mr. Callaghan, as evidence that leftwing economic policies will eventually carry more weight in the new administration.

Right on top of this, new government statistics showed an increase of 4.75 per cent last month in the cost of raw materials bought for manufacturing industry.

It was the highest jump in these costs since the sharp increase in oil prices took effect at the beginning of 1974.

The overall wholesale index steadied, with an up 0.6 per cent in March, and with 1.2 per cent the month.

But dealers said the big manufacturing raw materials was a disquieting pointer to inflationary pressures.

The Department of Industry higher prices for a wide imported commodities as manufactures were mostly by sterling's fall against foreign currencies in March.

Today sterling's overall value since December 1 35.9 per cent, equalling the level first touched day.

The latest fall was 0 market, with little trade done while operators wait for Chancellor of the Exchequer Healey's budget speech tomorrow.

Mr. Healey intends to tish trade unions tax change for wage restraint centerpiece of his budget.

That much has been in by the Labour Government. Additionally the budget is in absolute secrecy until ncellor makes his speech House of Commons.

But this time, there b signals in plenty, because vement must win tra backing for another year stricter pay curbs if it inflation down to accept and restore foreign confidence.

The budget will be c importance, coming as a new Labour Prime Minister over. It will be de create a climate of cooperation the trade unions on the phase of the pay policy help industry to take of the economic upswing enveloping.

But Mr. Healey dare not far in refuting the even the precarious state ling, the country's huge sector deficit and the need for monetary discipline.

Financial analysts believe Healey will decide on a tion of no more than 1.00 sterling into the economy, sibly as little as £500



SURPRISE DEFEAT. — Ousted Thai Premier Kukrit Pramot reads Monday papers in Bangkok which carried his defeat at the polls. Kukrit lost to the opposition party which is led by his brother Seni.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market was quietly firm Monday in the absence of sellers as sterling steadied slightly, dealers said.

Government stocks were off the top by the close, with longs turning back to overnight levels. But shorts maintained gains of up to 1/4 point, dealers added.

Leading industrials showed rises of around 4p to 9p. At 15.00 the F.T. index was up 7.5 at 404.0. Hawker added 14p on speculation that Arab orders may be coming.

Oils continued very firm. BP added 13p while Shell and Altramar put on 7p and 8p respectively.

Banks were off the top in places with rises of up to 7p seen. Mines came off after a firm start following the easier gold price. Some gold producers lost around 25p on balance.

Australians were mixed to easier where changed.

ICI closed 9p up at 397 and shares to score rises of 6p to 8p included Bowater, Fisons, Thorn, BAT and Unilever. The last named closed at 45p in its "ex-dividend" norm.

Reckitt and Colman, up 2p before its results, added a further 9p to close at 338 (325).

Finance houses gained 8p ahead of figures later this week, and Charter Cone was strong at 1280 (128).

WALL STREET REPORT

NEW YORK, April 5 (AFP). — Prices managed a strong and broad advance Monday on the New York Stock Exchange where the industrial average rose about 12 points and closed above the 1,000 level at the end of a fairly active session.

Settlement over the week end of a nation wide trucking strike was greeted with enthusiasm by American investors, along with signs of stabilisation in short term interest rates.

Advances outnumbered declines by a wide 1149 to 363 margin with 373 issues unchanged at the close.

Blue Chip and Glamour issues were in the spotlight as IBM gained more than 5 points while Burroughs and Dupont closed more than 3 dollars higher. Auto makers were very strong, along with steel, chemical and oil issues.

Most other groups of shares closed on a steady tone, with the exception of gold mines, slightly lower at the end of the day.

At the close the industrial average shows at 1,004.09 a gain of 12.51 points — transport 210.29, a gain of 3.31: utilities at 87.61, a gain of 0.51.

21,940,000 shares changed hands of which 3,700,000 during the last hour.



IF AT FIRST YOU DON'T SUCCEED. — This building in California collapses Sunday, as builders prepare for Los Angeles art museum. A demolition team had tried to bring the building down Saturday, but it withstood their efforts.

Rydbeck in Geneva after Sahara mission cut short

GENEVA, Apr. 5 (AFP) — United Nations special envoy on the Western Sahara Olof Rydbeck has been forced to halt a fact-finding tour of countries involved in the Sahara dispute following a rebuff from Morocco and Mauritania, and has arrived in Geneva, it was learned here today.

He arrived here last night, reliable sources said.

His arrival raised speculation whether he will have talks here with Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, who is expected in Geneva late tomorrow.

Today Mr. Rydbeck cancelled a planned press conference at the last minute. No explanation was given for the cancellation, but observers said it was expected he

Mr. Rydbeck was told Morocco and Mauritania, now administer the former sh colony, that he was unw in either of their capitals. He had gone beyond the of his mandate while in.

Mr. Rydbeck had visited douf, southwest Algeria, at the invitation of the A government, he held talk the Algerian-backed Sahar pendence movement Polisari nt while visiting Sahara camps in southwestern Al